### COL. ROGERS BREAKS OUT

DAK TO HEL

DELUSIONS THAT HE IS RICH AND POWERFUL IN POLITICS.

The Ex. Deputy Street Cleaner Once More in Bellevue-Arrested in Reisenweber's Saloon Borrowed a Quarter on Satur day and Bought 18,000 Missouri Pacific-

He Ran Page's Canvass for Senator. Col. Albert H. Rogers, who at one time was Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was committed to the insane pavilion at Belle vue Hospital vesterday by Magistrate Crane He had been brought to Yorkville Police Court by Detective Barrett of the West Forty-seventh street police station, who had arrested him or last Saturday night in the café of the Circle Ho tel, at Eighth avenue and Fifty-eighth street Johnny Reisenweber, proprietor of the hotel, charged the Colones with acting in a disorderly

manner, and using abusive language.
"He was very erratic and troublesome," said Mr. Reisenweber to the Magistrate. 'You lie, sir," shouted the Colonel. Then, turning to the Magistrate, he said, "Excuse

me, are you Judge Deuel?" "No; Crane," answered the Magistrate. "Ah, Judge Crane-well I'm exceedingly pleased to know you. I'll tell you just how this trouble came about. I'm a Brookfield Repub lican. Reisenweber's a Piatt man. I'm for Strong and Brookfield, and have thrown off the Platt collar. That's the cause of all the trouble So last night when I entered Reisenweber' place and asked for a drink the bartender refused to serve me. Under the Civil Rights ac he was compelled to serve me, as long as I was not intoxicated or disorderly. I then went out and found some colored men whom I brought in. They were served with drinks, and my money was good enough for their drinks but not for mine, for they re-fused to serve me. Then I went out to a telephone for the purpose of calling up Commissioner Roosevelt, who is my personal friend. I rang up, got the Central Office, and was switched off on the Second precinct line. I told my story, and they said they would send two policemen. I waited for the policemen on the corner, and finally reëntered the café and again called for a drink. One of the waiters called me a damn loafer, and I jumped up to strike him, but didn't. Then I went out and met my old friend, Monroe Crane. I told him what had occurred. He and I went back to the bafé, and Reisenweber rushed up and spoke to the detective who was hiding there. He put me under arrest. This man Reisenweber got the police of the precinct fixed all right. But you haven't got this Judge," he continued, turning to Reisenweber. "The Judge is not a Platt man."

Frederick Bruder testified that he met Col. Commissioner Roosevelt, who is my personal

to Reisenweber. "The Judge is not a Platt man."

Frederick Bruder testified that he met Col. Rogers on Saturday night at Fifty-eighth street and Broadway. The Colonel had several colored men with him. They entered the café, and the Colonel acted in a boisterous manner.

"That's a lie!" shouted Col. Rogers.

"Thank you," said Bruder. Magistrate Crane told Bruder to pay no attention to the Colonel, as he was not responsible for what he said.

"What's that?" said the Colonel: "not responsible! I am not responsible! I mot responsible!"

The Magistrate pounded his desk with his gavel, and Col. Rogers offered an apology.

Detective Barrett told the story of the arrest, and ended by saying that the Colonel had been wery noisy.

and ended by saying that the Colonel had been very noisy.

"You're a liar!" shouted Rogers.

This ended the examination, and the Magistrate said that he was satisfied the Colonel had been disorderly, but he would not commit him on that charge.

As the Colonel turned to leave the court room Court. Officer McCarthy rearrested him on a warrant charging him with being insane and not able to care for himself.

"Who is the complainant in this conspiracy?" saked the Colonel.

not able to care for himself.

"Who is the complainant in this conspiracy?" asked the Colonel.

The Magistrate read the complaint, which was dated Friday, Nov. 22, the complainant being Major Edward B. Kinney, a real estate broker, of 438 West Fifty-seventh street. The complainant stepped forward.

"What!" exclaimed the Colonel, "You, Ed Kinney! You make this charge? And only yesterday you went around with me and drank my wine and smoked my cigars. Oh, Ed. My old Grand Army comrade! My fellow clubman! I thought you were my friend!"

"Al, old fellow, I am your friend!"

"Al, old fellow, I am your friend!" said the Major, extending his hand for the Colone! to shake. The Colonel drew back, and thrust the hand of the Major asids. Then he sprang at Kinney and would have struck him if the court officers had not interfered. Then he denounced the Major in strong terms, and big tears ran down the Major's cheeks.

"We are both Grand Army men," said the Major," but the Colonel's wife could not sign this complaint, so I signed it through friendship and out of charity for the family."

"Go ahead" ahouted the Colonel, "tell us some more guff."

"Well," said the Major, "to be sure that the Colouel was insane, I met him by appointment yesterday and went down town with him. He didn't have a cent with him, but he bought thousands of dollars' worth of goods. He inally went into one place and ordered 3,000 quarts of milk. Then he went to the Stock Exchange, met a broker he knew, and ordered 4.50 cents from the man from whom he ordered the milk, and then ordered scores of

18,000 shares of Missouri Pacific stock. He borrowed 25 cents from the man from whom he ordered the milk, and then ordered scores of other things for an imaginary grocery store which he said he was going to open. When we got home he went to his room in the boarding house at 341 West Fifty-eighth street and put on his evening dress suit. Then he went out on a rampage."

"You lie! You lie!" said the Colonel, "But supposing I did order all of those things, ain't I able to pay for them'! I can pay the fine of every prisoner arraigned in this court."

Then he turned toward the prisoners and wrote his name on silps of paper, saying, "Give these to the Judge and you'll get out. I'm a Brookheld Republican now, and these'il go all right."

wrote his name on silps of paper, saying. "Give these to the Judge and you'll get out. I'm a Brookneld Republican now, and these'll go all right."

To a Sun reporter Major Kinney afterward add: "I felt sorry for the Colonel, but I had to make the complaint against my will, On Friday I went to court with Mrs. Rogers, and at the last minute she weakened, saying that the Colonel had been so good to her that she'd rather some one else would have him committed. He is a member of Farragut Post and I am a member of Lioyd Aspinwall Post. It was my duty to see that he was cared for. During the recent campaign Col. Rogers had charge of Charley Page's canvass for Senator, and he worked so hard that I think it had a great deal to do with breaking down his health. For the past three weeks he has been acting queerly, He's been dispossessed from one house, and then went to board at 341 West Fifty-eighth street. All sorts of things have been coming there during the past few days. I was over at the house to-day and saw a big sign that he had ordered painted. The sign was for a grocery store on Broadway, and read: 'Colonel Rogers, manager. Office hours from 7 to 11 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.' A bill for \$3 came with the sign."

Reisenweber said that the Colonel had been acting queerly for the past three weeks.

"He went to John Clancy, the Broadway real estate man, and hired three stores from him." said Mr. Reisenweber. "Then he hired lady typewriters and began ordering groceries and sending out letters. He sent letters to Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, and Police Commissioner Roosevelt. Mayor Strong told Senator Paue that he thought the Colonel was out of his mind. The Colonel kept buying these things and ordering work done without a cent in sight to pay for it all. Then this week he hired a little colored boy to travel around with him, and he ordered a showy uniform for the boy. Then he seut the bill for the colored boy's uniform around to the Colonel kept buying these things and ordering work done without a cent in sight to pay

Mrs. Mary McMahon of 211 West Sixty-third street was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a criminal operation She was also ill of pneumonia, and as her con-

to take her ante-mortem statement. due to her own act, as she had performed the operation herself upon the advice of a midwife, who, she said, lived somewhere in Fifty-sixth street. She has been separated from her husband for eight months. The doctors at Belle vie said that she could not live through the

vie said that she tone not the West Sixty-night.

Detective Frank Morris of the West Sixty-eighth street station arrested last night George Savage, aged 25, an iron moulder, living at 201 West Sixty-first street, who. Mrs. McMahon and in her ante-morten statement, was the au-thor of her trouble. The detectives of the West Sixty-eighth street station expect to make more arrests in-shry.

Tasaksgiving Day Excursion to Ningara

CUBA'S FLAG MAKES TROUBLE. An Exciting Evening in a Spanish Bestau

The seat of most active operations of the Cuban revolution seemed to have been trans-ferred from Cuba to the Spanish restaurant on West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, early yesterday morning. For months it has been the custom in that res taurant to put a large Spanish flag, inscribe ted," about the bar at the hour after "Bar Closed," about the bar at the hour after which the law says no more liquor shall be sold. On Saturday night there was the usual cosmopolitan assemblage in the place. There were Frenchmen, Spanlards, Irishmen, and many Americans, quite a number of them being Yale and Princeton football enthusiasts. There was a these was a man named Molina, who has taken an active part in the Cuban revolution. He returned to this city from Cuba a short time ago.

Promptly at midnight the Spanish flag was infurled about the bar. As soon as Molina saw it he arose and with his eyes sparkling with

anger, exclaimed: "Well, I'll be damned! I consider that direct insult to my countrymen."

Then, reaching in his inside pocket, he pulled out a small Cuban flag, and, with an air of de flance, marched over to the bar and pinned i over a bright yellow stripe of the Spanish em-

blem. Turning, he exclaimed:
"There! I defy any man to tear that down." By this time everybody in the place was intently watching the enraged Cuban. waiters were alarmed and stood mutely by

tently watching the enraged Cuban. The waiters were alarmed and stood mutely by. There was applause when Molina marched back to his seat in the rear of the room. Every one had caught the belligerent spirit and the thirty old persons in the restaurant were soon divided into two factions.

All who sympathized with Molina and his Cuban companions took seats about them, while the Spaniards and their friends massed at the front tables. The Spanish proprietor, Joseph Avalani, was not in at that time.

Aside from a deal of defiant glaring, everything moved smoothly for a while. Then, a Spanish woman, who sat at a table almost directly in front of the flags, expressed a desire to possess the Cuban emblem. She was escorted by two young men. One of these was indiscrete enough to take the Cuban flag from the Spanish, but just as he did so a half dozen Cuban sympathizers, led by the angry Molina, pounced on him, and he was saved from violence only by the intervention of the woman, who begged him to surrender the flag, which he did. Molina again plunch his country's flag over that of its sworn enemy, and repeated his threat.

There was no further trouble for fully an hour. Then the proprietor came in. He saw the Cuban rush line advancing toward him.

He did not touch the flag, but instead he motioned to the advancing men to stop, and made a hurried, speech, in which he explained that

He did not touch the flag, but instead he motioned to the advancing men to stop, and made a hurried speech, in which he explained that although he did not fancy having a Cuban flag in his place, he would let it remain where it was for the sake of maintaining "law and order." "Coward!" cried the Cuban leader, but he and his followers resumed their seats to await further developments. Not more than ten minutes elapsed before the Cubans noticed that their flag had disappeared.

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elapsed before the Cubans noticed that their
flag had disappeared.

No one seemed to know who had taken it.
Molina rushed up to the proprietor and accused
him of being the guilty one. The lie was passed.
Everyone was on his feet, and it looked as though
blood would be spilled.

"Youv'e got that flag." yelled Molina, "and
if it is not produced and pinned back on the
Spanish flag in short order I will tear down your
Spanish rag and trample it on the floor."

The waiters locked all the doors, and just as
one of the bottest Cuban sympathizers was
going to rush into the Spanish lines Molina
called to him.

"Stop! I have thought the matter over and
have come to the conclusion that, although the
Cubans have received a direct insuit, it cannot
help our cause to continue this flight.

"Besides, I can ill afford to have it known
that I participated in a fight in a public place
like this. Gentlemen, I thank you for your
sympathy, but I beg of you to let the matter
drop right hera."

This ended the incident.

KILLING CUBAN PRISONERS. The Spaniards Protend that the Victims

Try to Escape. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15, via Key West, Nov. 24.—The Spaniards have resumed their old practice of killing Cuban prisoners, giving as an excuse that the captives tried to Within the last few days they have murdered four or five such unfortunates in the San Luis district.

The Government has built thirty-four forts, large barracks, a hospital and thirteen towers of defence in the districts of Dalquiri, Vinent and Juragua. On Nov. 14 a party of rebels under Col.

Pancho Sanchez approached the Songo rallroad station, and, after firing on the fort, succeeded in entering the village. They killed one soldier and wounded six. Many men of the village followed Sanchez's party.

On Nov. 12 Gen. Canelias and Col. Segura had an engagement with the rebei leaders, Perequetto Perez and Bonne, in La Gloria, in the Guantanamo district. Both sides had only small bands of men. The fight lasted about a half hour, and the Spanjards had two killed.

small bands of men. The fight lasted about a half hour, and the Spaniards had two killed and four wounded. The rebels lost two wounded.

Gen. Canellas afterward visited Malabet, Cuero, Hatibonico, Morrillo, and Playa Boracha, all these places being in the Guantanam district. He asserts that he has not seen any signs to prove that the Cuban leader, Carrillo, has landed in that neighborhood, as reported.

On Nov. 13 the steamer Villaverde arrived at this port from Manzanillo and sailed the same day for that city with another regiment aboard to assist Gen. Genzalez Munoz.

BARCELONA. Nov. 24.—Four thousand eight hundred troops, mostly new recruits, embarked here to-day on the steamers Colon and Santiago for Cuba. They received an enthusiastic farewell. The men were in excellent spirits.

TO TRAIN GIRLS FOR SERVANTS.

Organization of the New Department of the Orango Improvement Society. ORANGE, Nov. 24.—The Domestic Training Association of the Oranges has been organized to carry on the work of a training school for domestic servants, which is one of the aims of the Improvement Society of the Oranges, of which Mrs. Louis D. Gallison is President. Mrs. Gallison outlined the plans for the school recently, and she is very enthusiastic bout the movement. A number of houses for a home for the school are under consideration. and a capable matron, who has had experience in matters of this sort, will be engaged.

The school will be primarily for ser-vants and will train girls in kitchen mysterics vants and will train girls in kitchen mysteries in order that the women of the Oranges may be freed from annoyances and disappointments growing out of the present necessity of hiring servants from intelligence offices.

Lectures will be given to women also on household economy and cooking. It is believed that the association will be a paying institution after a short time, and it is the intention to lay plans for the erection of a building after a year or two.

There will be a bureau of general information in connection with the school. Here the records of servants will be kept, with the places they have been in and the character they received at each. There will also be a laundry, where family washing will be done.

A THREE DAYS' BERVICE.

It Is in Honor of an Alleged Apparition to Catherine Laboure.

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, at Lewis and Willoughby avenues. Brooklyn, the Lazarist order opened a three days' service of prayer yesterday in honor of the alleged apparition of the Virgin Mary to Sister Catherine Laboure, a French nun of the community of St. Vincent de Paul. She was born in 1806, and when eight years old, it is said, was distinguished for her devotion to the Virgin. Her vocation to the religious life is said to have been decided by a vision in her sleep of St. Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Sisters of Charity as well as of the Lazarist order. In 1830 she was received into the community. The devotion is known as that of the Miraculous Medal, and its symbol is a small silver medal engraved with the image of the Virgin Mary and the prayer, "Oh! Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee."

The service yesterday began with a pontifical mass, which was celebrated by Bishop McDonnell and participated in by many priests. It is the purpose of the Lazarist order, which cherishes a special devotion to the Virgin, to extend the cult of the Miraculous Medal, and it is with this object that the triduum is being held. born in 1806, and when eight years old, it is

Where Yesterday's Pires Were,

A. M.-4:50, 4 to 6 West Fourteenth street, Brown & Thorpe, damage \$200; 6:02, 265 Seventh avenue, Anute Mulhall, damage trifling; 8:12, 177 East Eighty-second street. Thomas Colwell, damage \$125; 10:13, second street. Thomas Colwell, damage \$155, 1011a, 513 East Klighty-fifth street, August Greyer, damage \$575, 19145, 494 West Fifty-fourth street, John McGuire, damage Griffing. F. M.—17:50, 44c West Fifty-fourth street. Thomas O Conneil, damage \$350, 1:01, 340 East Seventy-sevunth street. Eugene Stakenauck, damage \$125, 1;10, 34 Fast Broadway, Jewish Syngogue, damage slight 2:20, 147 Sullivan street, Emil Balleto, damage \$104, 425, 25 Orchard street, Cassel Rosenberg, damage triffing; 8:00, 155th street and Edgecomb avenue, John Bart, damage \$500.

ORANGE AND GREEN UNITE.

PLATFORM OF THE IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE RATIFIED The Hon, John F. Finerty Addresses a Big

Meeting at the Grand Opera House It Memory of the Manchester Martyrs-An other Meeting Held by the Clan-an-Gael A meeting was held in the Grand Opera House ast night to endorse the tenets of the Irish Na tional Alliance, recently formed in Chicago sion by physical force. It also commemorated the death of the three Irishmen executed for participation in the Manchester riots twenty eight years ago yesterday. The big hall was crowded with enthusiastic Irishmen who applauded loudly the name of every Irish patriot and every denunciation of English tyranny, Mention of the Fenians was greeted with cheers Gladstone, whose name occurred in the princi-

pal oration, was roundly hissed. William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, presided, and the orator of the evening was the Hon, John F. Finerty of Chicago. Among those on the platform were Gen. Michael Kerwin, Col. P. J. Cody, M. T. Scanlon. John J. Kelly, Patrick F. Scagreave, Dr. Mc Keon, John P. Madden, Patrick J. Gleason Patrick Kinsella, Judge Leonard A. Giegerich and Capt. John Kirwan. A detachment of the Irish National Volunteers of Bayonne was present in uniform. The hall was decorated with Irish and American colors, and green and or-

ange badges were worn by the committeemen. The programme consisted largely of musical numbers. M. J. Murphy, J. W. Donovan, Miss Maggie Gallagher, Miss Sarah Brady, and Chauncey Olcott sang Irish patriotic songs. J. B. Tynan recited "The Brother's Sheares" by ady Wilde. Chauncey Olcott, after being twice encored, made a little speech, saying that he wished to show his appreciation of the objects of the meeting by presenting the alliance with the Irish national flag. As he finished speaking a large flag of green, white, manner of a drop curtain. The audience howled with delight and Mr. Olcott had to sing anothe

song. Mr. Lyman was introduced by M. J. Largan He told of the formation of the Alliance by the Chicago Convention of 1,100 Irishmen. "The men who issued the call," he said, "were of the opinion that the time had come when some more forcible means than oratory was required to obtain the freedom of Ireland. The Convention endorsed their views and gave to the public a platform broad enough for any Irishman who believes in the independence of Ireland to stand upon, no matter what his former affiliations been. Instead of so-called representatives of the Irish people wasting their oratory in trying to convince the English people that what the Irish want is to strongthen the British empire, we want to teach them and the world at large that it is not by strengthening the British empire that Ireland is to gain her independence, but by its total destruction. Further, that Convention said that expediency justified the use of every means within their power consistent with the usages of civilized nations."

The following resolutions were then read and adopted with a mighty shout:

Whereas, This meeting of the Irish National Alliance and all friends of Irish liberty has been called for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the Irish National Alliance Convention held in Chicago on Sept. 24, 25, and 26 last, and of endorsing the Irish National Alliance then inaugurated;

Resolved, That we now confirm the proceedings of that Convention and pledge our moral and financial support to the Irish National Alliance in its efforts to win by any means the national independence of Ireland.

As its platform is broad enough for every honest tives of the Irish people wasting their

win by any means the national independence of ireland.

As its platform is broad enough for every honest Irishman who truly loves the cause of the motherland, we invite to the ranks of the Irish National Alliance every man of the Irish race, no matter what his politics and religious views, so long as he sincerely desires the complete freedom of Irishad from toreign rule; and.

Whereas, We celebrate to day the memory of three gallant Irishmen. Allen, Larkin, and O'lirien, butchered to make a British holiday; and

Whereas, The English Government atill afficts Irish political prisoners with a punishment so exceptionally cruei that several have been driven to the mental oblivion of insanity, and it continues to refuse with contempt every petition for their relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, That before the civilized world we arraign the English Government for barbarous ferocity to the victims of its power, and denounce its statesmen as more hypocritical and less merciful than the Turk, and deserving an equal share of execution from every lover of humanity, and that we call the attention of the Irish race all over the world to the necessity of taking such means as circumstances may direct to accomplish the release of our imprisoned countrymen. ompuss the release of our imprisoned countrymen.

Mr. Finerty was introduced by the Chairman as "the greatest living Irishman of the day," and received a great ovation from those present. "We have met," he said, "principally to commemorate an event of modern history, which, standing by fiself, might be misunderstood or misinterpreted."

standing by itself, might be misunderstood or misinterpreted."

He sketched the history of Ireland from the surrender of Limerick to the period of the American revolution. "America and Ireland," he went on, "were oppressed at the same period, and the revolutionary sentiment grew in them at once. Their situation was different. America was 3,000 miles from England, while Ireland lay under her guns. It was the fortune of America to be led by wiser and more courageous men than Ireland was.

America was 3,000 miles from England, while Ireland lay under her guns. It was the fortune of America to be led by wiser and more courageous men than Ireland was.

"If Grattan had been Patrick Henry, if Lord Charlemont had been Washington, Ireland would have been as free in 1782 as America is to-day. I would remind some of our editorial critics that Washington sent emissaries to Europe and Canada asking armed aid for the revolutionists. Why should we be assailed because we follow his example? They may say that we are not in the field.

"Well, we're not, but there's a good time coming. We intend to get there as soon as we can get there. When the American revolution was over and England was free to turn her attention to Ireland, she again showed herself a lier, a swindler, and an assassin.

"It matters not what a man's creed may be, if he sees his country going to ruin and has a spark of manhood in him, he will exert himself against her oppressor. I would shake hands tonight with the Grand Master of the Orangemen if he would strike with me at England. I intend to deal to-night with my editorial friends. We hear no censures of the Armenians because they revolt against the slaughter of their families.

"These things are terrible because they are committed by the Turk. It is England who keeps the Turk in Europe, who keeps him in Asia. If England would take her hands off. Russia would wipe out the Turk in a month. Fifty years ago 9,000,000 people stood on the soil of Ireland. To-day there are just haif that number. What are the Turkish outrages compared to this showing? Why should Turkey and Spain be branded as murderers, while England escapes the stigma?

"They say we must all be Americans. Well, we are Americans. Who ever saw the green flag lifted against America? They say we must respect the neutrality laws. So we do-at a distance laughter!— just as the English respected them 'fn 1831. If the baffish as the English respected them 'fn 1831. If the baffish as the English respected them to kill the Englishman. It was

tions of Irish rebels to battle against English power.

"These men might have passed in obscurity to their graves, but they chose the nobler part. In their humble way they imitated the example of the Saviour, who died for all mankind. They shed their blood for the human race, and for this we honor them.

"Our cause is not hopeless. Those who battle always succeed. God never deserts the brave. In the event of war, what could England do against Russia and France? She would not dare issue a conscription. The English wouldn't stand it. They have had fools of irishmen, fools of Scotchmen, and fools of Welshmen to fight their battles for centuries.

"We say to France and Russia that we are only too eager that they shall let loose the dogs of war. England has not a friend anywhere. She reaches to South America and touches us. The Monroe doctrine is invaded. There are plenty of men yet anxious to follow the example of the men of Manchester, opportunity offering."

A celebration of the anniversay of the Man-

ing."

A celebration of the anniversay of the Manchester riots was also held by the Clan-na-Gael in the Grand Central Palace last night. The hall was crowded to the doors.

HE MUST EXPLAIN TO DR. EMERY.

A Brooklyn Ambulance Surgeon Would Not Remove an Alcoholic Patient. An Italian, about thirty-five years old, was found at the bridge entrance in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, suffering from alcoholic oma. He was taken to the Fulton street police station, and an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital was summoned. Surgeon Seldon, who was in charge of the ambulance, refused to take was in charge of the ambulance, refused to take
the unconscious man to the hospital on the
ground that it was against the rules to remove
a drukenn man. Ambulance Surgeon Holt then
came from the Long Island College Hospital
and took the man there at once.
Yesterday morning the patient was identified
at the hospital as Bernard Greco, and in the
afternoon he was able to go to his home at 301
Adams street. Surgeon Seldon will be requested
to-day by Hoalth Commissioner Emery to explain why he refused to take the man to the
hospital.

Look at the Alaska picture in the window. Book about it, inside. Free.

# Llama Thibet

A Remarkable Demonstration of Sympathy Overcoats Lined throughout \$1250 with Silk



If it were possible for Llama Thibet Overcoats to fade we wouldn't say what we do. We've tried it thoroughly. Know

it well and will back the color to stand as long as the coat holds together. Plain lining, \$10.00. Silk lined all through, \$12.50. Cassimere lined, \$15.00. Sults also—same price.

Conveniently lo-The Derby Box Conveniently lo-Coat. Imported cated. Well lighted five colors. \$35 with sun. Well stocked with best of woolensour Merchant Tailoring-upper

#### E O THOMPSON 245 Broadway

Opposite City Hall Park-Corner Murray St. 897

HYPNOTIZING WILD GEESE.

e Knickerbocker Says That's the Way They Get 'Em Down on the Roanoke. "There is no choicer haunt for wild geese on the continent," said Joe Knickerbocker of War-ren county, N. C., "than that curious stretch of the Roanoke River on its way through Warren county. It is a succession of falls and rapids, and is utterly unnavigable except by the peculiar flatboats we use down there, and it requires an expert to get either up or down the river even with one of those.

"The river is a quarter of a mile wide, and the rocks that project everywhere above the surface from shore to shore are scooped out in curious hollows. For miles up the river the shores are lined with oak and beech trees and all kinds of berry bushes. In their season acorns enormous quantities. As they are carried down the stream they lodge by the hundreds of bushel in the hollows of the rocks. These great accumulations of choice food attract wild geese in immense numbers to Warren county. But the geese are just as shy and watchful as any other geese are just as sby and watchful as any other geese, and, fortunately, just as big ninnies. If they were not, they might feed and fatten on those nuts and berries year in and year out without doing us any good, except what good there might be in picking one off with a rifle now and then, for the difficulty of getting about in a boat where they are feeding would make the hunting of them sport very barren of results. But they are regular geese. So we play it on 'em, and gather a very creditable goose crop every season.

'em, and gather a very creditable goose crop svery season." I don't believe there is another place on earth, or, rather, on water, where wild gesea are barged in the way we bag 'em on the Roanoke, down in Warren county. It's original with us, and a plain case of things adjusting themselves to the necessities of the case. We just turn in and drive the gesea along down the river to a blind where gunners are hid, something the way grouse are driven to their death on English moors. A blind that will contain two men is made on the very smallest rock that will hold them, and a right smart distance below some good feeding place for geese. The distribution of the rocks where the berry and nut caches are found is such as to scatter the flocks as they pasture along, and while there may be a thousand or more geese in sight there will be rarely more than five or six in a bunch. So, you see, we've got to get those fowls together, and this is the way we do it:

"About daylight the men who are to sit in the

got to get those fowls together, and this is the way we do it:

"About daylight the men who are to sit in the blind row out and get into it. The geese begin to come in early to feed, and when the river is pretty well alive with them a third man gets quietly into his boat, far above the feeding place, and drifts down with the current. Now any one who knows anything at all about wild geese knows that a man in a boat can't get within gunshot of one. That is, a man in a boat who doesn't try it in the Warren county way. I don't know, and no one else in our county knows, I guess, who discovered that a man whistling in a boat exercises something like a nypunctic influence on wild geese, but it is a fact that on the Roanoke River such is the case. As this man in the boat drops down the river he whistles as loud as he can. He whistles any tune that may come into his head, or his whole repertory of tunes, or no tune at all if he doesn't know any, but he whistles. Instead of getting out of that water only too quick, as her would if the man wasn't whistling the doesn't know any, but he whistles. Instead of getting out of that water only too quick, as they would if the man wasn't whistling, the geese prick up their ears, so to speak, seem to forget about the neuts and berries, and direct all their attention to the man in the boat and his whistle, the little groups, meanwhile, unconsciously gathering together into one flock. They are not exactly sure, so they drift down the stream away from him as the boat tosses along carclessly on the rapids. A skilful driver will so manpiculate his boat and his whistle that he will have a hundred or more geese drifting and gazing wonderingly at him, and chattering among themselves as to what it all may mean, by the time they draw near to the blind, all well bunched and affording great opportunity to the hidden gunners.

bunched and affording great opportunity to the hidden gunners.

"When the geese have floated to within thirty or forty yards of the blind the gunners cut loose. The poor geese rise in such confusion at the first fire that it is easy to give them a second volley before they get out of range, and the driver, his hypnotic whistle now silent, is pretty sure to drop a few himself as the frightened fowl wing their way over him up the river. In this way we get lots of geese on the Roanoke River, down in Warren county."

Its Seventy-seventh Anniversary Celebrate

in a Brooklyn Church. The seventy-seventh anniversary of the New York Port Society, and the fourth anniversary of its Brooklyn branch were observed last even-ing in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. A large audience was pres-ent, the sailors' friends from many neighboring churches swelling the regular congregation.

A silk American flag was draped along the

gallery over the pulpit, and on either side were the flags of England, Ruesia, and other nations. A large model of a full-rigged ship was placed on a stand in front of the pulpit. A score or more of hardy sailormer representing various nationalities were grouped in the organ gallery, and with them were the Rev. Samuel Boult, pastor of the Mariner's Church, and Superiatendent James Davis of the Brooklyn branch.

Mr. Russell W. McKee, one of the veteran directors of the society, presided, and with him in tha pulpit were the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The sailors themselves furnished the most interesting portion of the exercises. A broad-shouldered, rugged Russian sailor told in broken English, but in clear and carnest tones, how he landed on these shores nine years ago "very tough," and how a visit to the old home at 46 Chatham street had led to his conversion. He then spoke about his dear old mother in Russia and of his sister, who had recently crossed the ocean to make her home here, and who arose and exhibited herself to the audience at his request.

A Japanese sailor, two Dutch sailors, and an English sailor also gave strong testimony to the beneficial influence of the society. A sailor fisherman nauned Harris, from Seabright, sang a solo with much effect. The Rev. Mr. Boult spoke of the Mariners' Church, and Superintendent Davis of the good work of the Brooklyn branch. The Rev. Dr. Gregg made a strong plea in favor of the Fort Seciety, and spoke of the susceptibility of the sailor to the influence of the fospel.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, in an eloquent address, and that hard as the sailor's life was, it had some compensations not to be found in some of the fospel.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, in an eloquent address, and that hard as the sailor to the influence of the fospel.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, in an eloquent address, and that hard as the sailor davis of his fellow man, although it is a supreme fact that he has hardly any equa gallery over the pulpit, and on either side were the flags of England, Russia, and other nations.

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth

Assembly district takes exception to the pub-

lished statement that at the dinner given by

ground that it was against the rules to remove a drukenn man. Ambulance Surgeon Holt then came from the Loog Island College Hospital and took the man there at once.

Yesterday morning the patient was identified at the hospital as Bernard Greco, and in the afternoon he was able to go to his home at 301.

Adams street. Surgeon Seldon will be requested to day by Hoalth Commissioner Emery to explain why he refused to take the man to the hospital.

A bold act—Cowperthwait of 104 West 14th at made contracts for carpets at the old low prices of week and wages—Adu.

WM. HANNIGAN'S FUNERAL.

THE CROWD IN THE STREET CHEERS

with the Acquitted Slayer of Solomon H, Mann-The Police Unable to Keep the Throng that Gathered in Check. William Hannigan, father of David Hannigan, who on Thursday last was acquitted of killing Solomon H. Mann, the alleged betrayer of his sister, was buried yesterday in the sam grave with his daughter in Calvary Cemetery. Shorty after 10 o'clock in the morning people brgan to collect about 403 West Fifty-fifth street, the home of the Hannigans, in the evident expectation of catching a glimpse of David, who had received permission from Justice Ingreham to attend the funeral of his father. A roundsman and one patrolman were detailed from the West Forty-seventh street police station to keep back the crowd, but they soon found their services ineffectual, and sent to the station for help. Word came back that all the officers were out on excise duty, but four more men were subsequently detailed to their assistance. The combined force of these six m:n was ineffectual in controlling the crowd, which increased until 2 o'clock, when it was estimated that more than 8,000 persons were gathered in the immediate

vicinity of the house, and Fifty-fifth street be

The windows and roofs of the surrounding houses were filled with spectators, and even the girders of the elevated railroad structur and cornices from which a fall would have been fatal were utilized by the younger and more agile spectators. Two women in the crowd fainted and were carried into the open with the utmost difficulty, while the cries of women and children were constantly heard imploring relief from the crush. David Hannigan left the Tombs prison at 9 o'clock in the custody of a keeper and Deputy Sheriff McGivney, and arrived at the house at 9:45. After greeting his wife and mother and viewing the remains of his father, he took up a position in the hall, where he remained until the funeral took place at o'clock. The body was in the front room on the second floor. The coffin was almost concealed by flowers. Large floral pieces, it was said by flowers. Large floral pieces, it was said, had been contributed by members of the jury which acquitted David, and several of the jurors attended the funeral. During the morning Magistrate Flammer called to extend his sympathies to the bereavel family. Among others who attended the services were Lawyers Charles W. Brooke, William J. O'Sullivan, Edward F. G. Clegg, and Charles Lea Brooke. In the morning a solemn mass of requiern was celebrated at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle for the dead man.

ward F. G. Clegg, and Charles Lea Brooke. In the morning a solemn mass of requienn was celebrated at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle for the dead man.

As the carriages in the funeral procession attempted to make their way through the crowd a horse attached to the first took fright and reared, nearly falling over backward. It then, in company with its mate, attempted to charge down the street, but this was impossible owing to the density of the mass of people. Several children were knocked down, however, by the scramblidg people, but no one was seriously injured. Mrs. Mary Hannigan, the widow, her daughter Mary and son Jack occupied the first carriage, while David, accompanied by his wife and child, Keeper Shanon, and Denuty Sheriff McGivney, rode in the second. As David appeared in the doorway the crowd swayed forward, craning their necks in their anxiety to see the man whose trial had caused so much interest. Suddenly some one volunteered a feeble cheer, and in a moment the crowd had broken all restraint, and a lusty cheer followed. This died out, however, as Hannigan entered the carriage and was driven rapidly away, followed by fully 300 men, women, and,children, who immediately surrounded the carriage. Although the curtains were pailed down, the crowd followed through the mud, down Broadway and across Thirty-fourth street to the ferry. Many even crossed the ferry and ran alongside the hearse until it reached the grave, which is situated in section 11 of the new Calvary Cemetery. Here it was found that nearly 1,500 persons were awalting the arrival of the funeral. Many of these had preceded the procession, coming all the way from New York, while others had come from Brocklyn and Long Island City to see the man who had been acquitted last Thursday of murder.

The grave of Loretta Hannigan, who died on March 23, was open, disclosing the rough box. David, with his sister leaning upon his arm, was the first of the family to approach it, following directly in the wake of the pallbearers, who were all journeyme

carriage.

The coffin was placed upon that of the daughter, And a silent prayer was offered by the

The coffin was placed upon that of the daughter, and a silent prayer was offered by the relatives and friends, who knelt beside the grave. The grave was then filled in and the flowers were piaced upon it, and, after bidding his mother and sister good-by. David was again taken in charge by Shanon and McGivnev, who immediately returned to this city and drove to the Tombs prison, where David was again locked up.

In less than two minutes not a flower, and scarcely a leaf, remained of the handsome floral pieces, as the crowd immediately charged the grave and stripped it. Many fought over the flowers, tearing them from one another in their anxiety to gain a memento.

Hints from a Tailor for the Benefit of Men Who Bon't Want to Pay High Prices, It being a cold day the little tailor had something to say about overcoats. It was his gues that the overcoat that the fashionable tailor makes and sells at from \$55 to \$60 costs him under \$30, perhaps under \$25. The little tailor did not criticise the profits of his more distin-guished fellow craftsman, but rather justified them upon the ground of bad bills, slow pay-ments, occasional dull seasons, high union wages, and the need of keeping up a big estab-lishment and a considerable stock.

Cheap ready-made overcoats the little tailor could not recommend. The cheapest will not last long, nor will they look well after a few weeks' wear. Above att, they will not keep the wearer warm, even though they seem to be heavy. There is usually a handsome profit in such coats. Ready-made overcoats of a higher price, of a price say half that charged by the fashionable tailor, may easily be of fairly good material and well made. The ordinary pur-chaser, who has no knowledge of cloth, cannot tell what he is buying in a ready-made coat, as I must trust to the reputation of the seller. Per ps the best guide for the man seeking a first-rate ready-made garment is the little tailor's guess as to the cost of producing the overcoat sold by the fashionable tailor at from \$55 to \$60. This means an all-wool coat, well

overcoat sold by the fashionable tailor at from \$55 to \$60. This means an all-wool coat, well lined, with silk in the sleeves and a good velvet collar. It does not mean the most expensive cloth or the costliest trimming, but it does mean an excellent garment, good for at least three winters. It costs to produce somewhere between \$25 and \$30, with the cloth bought at plece rates, and the lining and trimming in the same wholesale fashion.

The makers of ready-made overcoats buy considerably cheaper than the fashionable merchant tailors, and save in wages by multiple cutting and other devices. They employ a cheaper class of machine sewers. Some ready-made coats contain as good cloth as those that cost the fashionable tailors say \$27 to produce. Such a coat costs the manufacturer a good deal less, but not chough less to justify him in selling it at half the fashionable tailor's price.

It is the opinion of the little tailor that the best cloth for overcoats is made in Great Britain, though American cloth is better year by year. The every-day citizen who will take the trouble to look around him may buy material for an overcoat at from \$5 to \$6 a yard. This will be all-wool English cloth. The buyer should see that it is soft to the touch, if he would be sure of first-rate material. Such cloth is warmer than the hard, board-like material, and it cears shiny less rapidly. Good cloth of American make may be had somewhat cheaper. There are tailors that charte trois \$12 to \$18 for making, lining, and trimming an overcoat, and the whole cost of a first-rate garment may thus be brought below \$30. There is, of course, the risk that it will not have the elogance of the factionable tailor's cut, and it will not be silk-lined. It may, indeed, be prifectly sure of the lightest and warmest possible cost at the cheapest rate should buy the best all-wool loth and, at the same time, all-wool lining material, and lave the garment may thus be prought below \$30. rhere is, of course, the risk that it will not have the elogance of the fa

THE BEAUTIFUL FALL DESIGNS IN FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION AT PLINTS. 45 WEST 23D ST.,

### Colgate's Hermosa

## Alba Violet Holiday Perfumes.

WINTER SPORT OF SCHOOLBOYS Training for Indoor Athleties - A Nationa

Association Talked Of. Now that the football season is drawing to a close with the boys connected with the various schools representing the local and Brooklyn interscholastic associations, more than usual interest is being manifested in the outcome of in in oor athletic games which will begin next month. The organization of a National In terscholastic A. A. is being freely talked about, There is no doubt that such an association, if successful, would be of the greatest benefit to every school joining its ranks. But the question arises, is the scheme practicable?

tween Ninth and Tenth avenues was rendered An association composed of schools within 300 miles of New York would be the most desirable. It could hold annual games and invite every school in the country to send a team. Then it would have many advantages over the

The defeat of Cutler's football team at Berkeiey Oval last Tuesday by the Trinity team was a creat surprise. For the past eighteen years the lootball championship of the New York schools has been between Cutler and Berkeiey. Cut-ler was confident of easily defeating Trinity this year, as she had a stronger and much heavier eleven. The Trinity boys, however, simply played the Cutlerites off their feet in the first half, and in the second half had things just as easy. The final game for the championship will be played between Berkeley and Trinity schools. It should be a close and hard-fought game. Both teams are getting into shape, and the contest is looked forward to among the schoolboys with great expectations. The game will be played Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, at Berkeley Oval

In track achietics the boys of Berkeley, Harvard. Barnard. Cutler. De La Salle, Trinitz. Columbia Grammar, and Hamilton Institute have already started in to train, and it is reported that fast time has already been made by some of the youngsters in the short sprints and over the sticks. Three or four dark horse are said to be at work with the shot and hammer, and it is stated on good authority that s heavy weight in one of the schools has put the shot 30 feet. So far Barnard seems to have the strongest aggregation, but the season is early. Cutler, Berkeley, Trinity, and Harvard schools are said to have several good things up their sleeves to be sprung at the proper time.

A strong effort will be made by the Interscholastic A. A. to put a stop to the holding out of inducements to students with athletic ability to enter one school in preference to an other. The association will not tolerate the faintest shadow of professionalism to rest

other. The association will not tolerate the faintest shadow of professionalism to rest upon the organization. At the next meeting of the association Barnard School will be called upon to answer charges of offering indusements to a student to leave Trinity School for the purpose of playing on Barnard's athletic team. The student referred to is O'Rourke, full back of the Trinity football team.

The wisdom of allowing the student body to control and manage athletics is causing the principals of the leading schools in and about New York much serious thought. The result of the control of affairs by the students to-day is not by any means entirely satisfactory. Partisanship in the arrangement of schedules and incompetent management of contests are so common that protests have repeatedly been made. The result will probably be the formation of a league by three or four of the leading schools in and about New York, and this league will virtually control athletics.

From the faculty of each school will be selected a committee to assume entire charge of affairs. The extent of the student management will be confined to the captaincy of the various teams, whose authority will be limited to the conduct and development of those under his care. Every agreement to enter a team for a contest must be carried out, and fallure to do so will mean expulsion from the league. The selection of properly qualified officials at all gares will also receive attention. The football games of the Interschola tile League have this year degenerated almost into a farce, owing to the incompetency of the officials selected by

gares will also receive the ball games of the Interscholattic League have ball games of the Interscholattic League have this year degenerated almost into a farce, owing to the incompetency of the officials selected by to the incompetency of the students to act.

Owing to the number of absentees from Woodbridge School at the beginning of this year, it was impossible to organize a football team until was impossible to organize a football team until A meeting of the Woodbridge and the woodbridge of the Woodbridge of

Owing to the number of absentees from Woodbridge School at the beginning of this year, it was impossible to organize a football team until too late in the season. A meeting of the Woodbridge A. A. will oe held in a few days, when officers for the year will be elected and a track team chosen to represent the school.

The Athletic Association of De La Salle Institute has elected the following officers for the coming year: A. J. Tracy, President; J. J. Ecclesine, Vice-President; F.C. Tracys, Treasurer; J. E. O'Shea, Secretary. The school has a new ground at Hunt's Point, where it will have a fine running track and a baseball diamond. There will be several gymnastic shows in the school during the year. The following boys will compete in the relay race at the Twenty-second Regiment games on Thanksgiving eve: A. T. Beers, J. A. O'Shea, J. D. Tilford, A. J. Tracy, and J. O'Carrigan.

Of the schools in the Long Island Interscholastic Association, the Brooklyn Latin School bids fair to make a strong showing for athletic honors. At football the Latin boys were not very successful this year, owing to their team being entirely too light. Last year the school entered teams in the athletic contests with the following success: Frank Stevens, first in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He afterward won at these distances in the intercity games, his time being 10 2-5 for the 100, 22 2-5 for the 220. Badger was third in putting the shot. Litchfield second in the intercity games, in time being 10 2-5 for the 100, yard dash, and third in the 220-yard hurdle race. Planten was third in the two-mile bleycle race, Duval second in the high jump, Grace not placed in the 440-yard run, and Hazeltine second in the two-mile bicycle race, but was protested. The baseball team played five games, winning four, two by default, and one was a tie.

The school will have some formidable competitors if the midwinter games materialize, and some of the younger boys will be even better equipped for the regular outdoor games in May. The baseball team played fi

DENOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT A Young Church Member Scored for Teaching Children to Dance.

CAMDEN, Nov. 24. Some of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church are grieved over what they openly characterize as an uncalled for denunciation of an estimable young woman by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Graff, pas tor of the church. The young woman's offence consisted of teaching her younger sister and several of her girl friends the art of dancing.

Miss Carrie Mend, who is one of the most use

ful members of the church, is a daughter of the late William T. Mead, and she has a wide circle of friends. A few weeks ago her sister Edna, 15 years old, asked Miss Carrie to teach her and one or two of her young friends to dance.

Miss Mead consented, with the proviso that

Miss Mead consented, with the proviso that there should be no objection on the part of the parents of the others. A little social was organized, and Miss Mead was to teach the harmless dances, while Miss Emma, a daughter of Dr. W. H. Izzard, was to furnish plano music for them. The social was progressing smoothly and no one cast an obstacle in its way.

The surprise came on last Sunday night. Miss Mead accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Jeseph R. Murray to the First Church. In the course of a sermon directed against the theatre and dancing and other "terrible evils," Rev. Dr. Graff said he had heard of a young woman who had formed a dancing class and was taking the pure and innocent children of the Sunday school and teaching them the terrible thing. He likened the young girl to the tiger, with its soft, smooth fur, and its deadir claws lurking beneath. Continuing on this line, the preacher said: "If the young lady is in the congregation, all I have to say is that she is a fool."

Miss Mead was so astounded that she could scarcely speak after the meeting, but since then her brother Alfred has taken the matter un, rnd says lr. Graff has not heard the last of it by any means.

Mr. Murray says that his wife spoke to the by any means.

Mr. Murray says that his wife spoke to the tastor atout it, telling him he had gone too far; that Miss Mead was beyond reproach and that his denunctation was uncalled for. The preacher said he had no apploy to make.

### MONASTIC LIFE TOO HARD.

THE COMMUNITY OF ST. BENE-DICT BROKEN UP.

Seeming Fallure of Monasticism in the Episcopal Church in The S Country The Monastery at Jericho Mountain Aban-doned The Monks Return to Secular Life, Nineteenth century monasticism in the

Episcopal Church appears to have been a failure in this country, for news comes from Jercho Mountain, Pa., that the order of monks known as the Community of St. Benedlet has abandoned its monastery and given up the work which it began in that region last spring. The austere community of St. Benedict was the outgrowth of the Community of the Brothers of the Church, which was instituted by Bishop Potter in St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church in September, 1894, when Brother Hugh took the vows and became the prior of the new religious community.

Brother Hugh was formerly a successful business man in Boston and was known in the world as Russell Whiteomb, He became a devout worker in the Church of the Advent in that city, and subsequently joined the General Theological Seminary here and took up his studies for holy orders. Becoming convinced that his duty lay is another field. Mr. Whitcomb left the seminary and, with the approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, established the Community of the Brothers of the Church, a religious community for laymen.

The object of the institution was to pro-

The object of the institution was to provide a place in the Church where devout laymen may live the relicious life in community and do practical mission work among children, boys, and young mee, on church lines. The Brothers were to live among those they were striving to benefit, visit them in their homes, and care for and assist the sick and needy. By personal interest, kindness, and teaching practical Christianity, their aim was to keep boys and voung men from being overcome by the world, the fiesh, and the devil. They were also to work in parishes, take charge of Sunday schools, and conduct services for men and boys, guilds and clubs.

Devoted people in the Church provided a home for the Community on West Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, in one of the most crowded tenement districts in the city and "The Priory," as it was called, soon became known in that section. Brother flugh was joined by other associates within a comparatively brief period, and the young men, dressed in a semi-ecclesiastical garb, were familiar figures in that neighborhood.

As the Community increased in numbers, its members' lives gradually became more ascetto and austere, but they continued their work among the poor and established and carried on night schools and maintained reading rooms and organized boys' clubs. The Idea of a truly monastic life, with all its sacrifices, seemed, however, to pervade the members of the lay community, and it was at one time resolved to break up their home here and live the remainder of their existence among the mountains of Wales. This plan was finally abandoned.

But the Brothers felt that their best work could not be done in a cosmosolitan city, and they decided to remove to some roral locality where they might carry on some exterprise that would not be done in a cosmosolitan city, and they decided to remove to some roral locality where they might carry on some exterprise that would not be done in a cosmosolitan city, and they decided to remove to some roral locality in the analysing the man a vide a place in the Church where devout lay-

THE HOUSESMITHS' STRIKE.

To-morrow Looked Forward to by Both A solitary policeman sat yawning yesterday afternoon in a chair in the vestibule of Claren-don Hall when the delegates of the Central Labor Union came in to attend their regular Sunday meeting. He was at the foot of the stairs leading to the ballroom, and commanded a view of the door of the assembly room where the C. L. U. meets. He explained that he was detailed there because of the meeting of the striking housesmiths, which was to be held in

the ballroom. He looked as if he were not in love with his job.

The meeting of the strikers was in response to a red-letter call, which brought so many to the meeting that not only was the ballroom crowded, but the corridors and stairways were filled. The strikers were very jubilant, and cheered frequently when told by their leaders that they were bound to win, and that neither J. B. & J. M. Cornell nor Milliken Brothers,

that they were bound to win, and that neither J. B. & J. M. Cornell nor Milliken Brothers, the two employers against whom they have struck, could find men to fill the strikers places. Delegate Lenahan of the Housesmiths' Union said that the agents of the employers had accured the water front for 'longshoremen and saliors to do the work of housesmiths, but without success. "Their agents have also been trying all the large cities where iron buildings are going up." he said, "and they've failed everywhere."

In reprisal for the attitude of the employers, it is said that the housesmiths will start an inspection of the beams of buildings where iron is used and report to the Building Department all cases where employers use material of poor quality. Before the strike was decided upon the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union complained of the alleged use of unsound beams in a building, and decided to coöverate with Superintendent Constable of the Building Department in reporting such violations of law.

The Board of Walking Delegates will hold a special meeting to-day, and make arrangements so that the delegates of the different trades can order sympathetic strikes in case non-union men are put to werk to-morrow, as the employers have threatened to do.

#### 30,000 KNIGHTS MAY SECEDE. Trouble Ahead for General Master Works

man Sovereign. District Assembly 49, K. of L., had a special neeting yesterday afternoon at 8 Union square to hear the official reports of the delegates to the General Assembly. The action of the General Assembly in sustaining the suspension of Daniel De Leon's Local, 1,563, was severely criticised. The suspension of the local was the re-sult of its having published what purported to be the proceedings of a secret meeting. De Leon contends that under the constitution of the order this publication was justified on the ground that it was in the interests of labor. It ground that it was in the interests of labor. It is said that it is the intention of District Assembly 40 and Local Assembly 1,563 to publish a manifesto to the Knights of Labor declaring that the order as at present conducted by General Master Workman Sovereign and his General Executive Board is not the genuine order. Sovereign District Assembly 49 and Local Assembly 1,563 say, cooperates with capitalists and others alleged to be objectionable to true Knights. The manifesto will call upon all Knights who are dissatisfied with Sovereign to join District Assembly 49 and Local Assembly 1,563 and aid them to sustain and maintain the order in its pristine form. A Knight belonging to District Assembly 49 s. id yesterday:

"Among the Knights who are dissatisfied with Sovereign's administration are 10,000 miners and a large number of Knights from District Assemblies 220 and 75 of Brooklyn, the Ruilding Constructors' District 263, and a number of Knights from New Jersey and Massachusetts. I expect that at least 30,000 will join in the movement. No dues will be paid by Local Assembly 1,563 until this matter is settled."

Major H. I. Glowacki, aged 79 years, of Batavia, N. Y., one of the oldest picneer citizens of

via, N. Y., one of the oldest picneer citizens of that region, died yesterday morning of paralysis. Major Glowacki was born in Poland, being the son of a famous Polish General of the war of 1812. He leaves a widow and one married daughter, wife of a prominent Buffalo attorney.

Joel Tipton, aged 91 years, died on Saturday in Montague county, Tex. Tipton accompanied Washington Irving on his travels from Fort. Gibson through the Indian Territory. To the day of his death he wore a buckskin hunting shirt and leather breeches.

John Evrne Leicester Warren, third Baron De Tabley, died yesterday in England. He was born in 1835.

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The AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a
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